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and Graphic

125 YEARS OLD

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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING NOV. 19th, 1921
11,652

PREMIER BRIAND'S ADDRESS.

With deep interest has been awaited the address which Premier Briand of France was scheduled to make to the conference on the limitation of armaments. Particular attention has been directed to what he would have to say because of the hearing it would have upon the armaments race which has been maintained by the world since the close of the war. Briand's address was heard by the delegates to the conference, and the opinion has prevailed that it would have been a most important one, not only in the military sense but also in the political sense.

Premier Briand's purpose was to picture the situation as it is, the conditions that have had to be met and to let the world know that it is not by choice that it is maintaining a large army while others are reducing, but simply to insure a protection which it believes it can get in no other way unless there is some pledge of security.

When the premier pointed out that reductions had begun in what he referred to as "continental" troops, that the military term of service has been reduced from three to two years and that it is planned to cut it soon to a year and a half, and that France plans to reduce by half its present regular army, it doesn't mean that France is ready to do what this country did in cutting its army of over four million to 160,000. But France shows its readiness to make a substantial cut and it was further indicated that it was willing to do more could it be given the assurance that it would be supported in case of future dangers that might develop. And yet France does not take the position of asking for such help. It is ready and willing to protect itself and believes that it can do it, even under the program which it has indicated, but it is when asked to do more in the way of reducing armaments that it raises the question of guarantees for its security.

PORTO RICO'S DIFFICULTIES.

There must be no disposition to prejudge the situation which has developed in Porto Rico and which has been emphasized by the alleged seizure of the vessel which was bringing Governor Rely of Porto Rico to New York. There is opposition to Governor Rely. There are those on the island who do not like the way he has expressed himself regarding the efforts of certain ones who are endeavoring to make the island an independent republic.

Information is given out to the effect that the elements of the island are seeking independence is decidedly small and that by a large majority there is approval of the position of the island as a part of the United States and of the administration of Governor Rely. That can be substantiated and more will probably be heard of it in the future. Governor Rely has come to Washington for the purpose of making a report concerning his administration and affairs in the island for the information of the administration and for the purpose of making recommendations for legislation which he believes the island is entitled to. From that report it is to be expected that a better idea can be gotten from the conditions that have developed among the Porto Ricans.

YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA.

As long as it seemed necessary to do so King Alexander of Yugoslavia has through his interviewers effectively set at rest the rumor to the effect that he was going to resign. Jumping at conclusions is frequently indulged in and such it would seem was the case in regard to the report concerning Alexander. His failure to hasten to Belgrade at the earliest possible moment seems to have started some people to thinking and the rumors to making, but to no purpose except to draw fire from the king. The assertion that the rumors are without foundation.

King Alexander will not leave the post and he will not dodge the duties that go with it. Perhaps what is of deeper concern at the present time is the declaration by Alexander that the mobilization of his army on the Albanian front was not an act of hostility to Albania but for the purpose of defending its territory against Albanian bandits. This might seem to be a rather strenuous method of dealing with bandits, in view of the deprecations which the Yugoslavs are alleged to have caused in Albania, but if the agreement

between the neighbors, recently reached, to stop quarrelling, live peacefully and abide by the council of the allied ambassadors regarding the boundary line, amounts to anything an improvement in conditions should be expected.

What the future may bring forth in that new country of Yugoslavia, or between it and Albania no one can tell. The fact that an agreement has been reached might mean more between some of the nations than it does in that quarter of the globe. Yet there is no one who adheres to an understanding is more needed. It doesn't require much for the display of hostility there to quickly develop into serious trouble. Piracy in a powder factory are not likely to be productive of worse results, for that reason it is going to call for careful regard for the rights of others if there is going to be that avoidance of friction which is so much to be desired. May King Alexander be the means of accomplishing the unusual.

CUTTING TROLLEY FARES.

It is not surprising in view of the action of the public utilities commission in granting a five cent trolley fare in Norwich and Bridgeport that other sections of the state should be seeking reductions. The fact that those communities are selected for a test doesn't make any difference to others who feel that they ought not to be obliged to pay ten cents for service which others are getting for five.

From the indications at the present time, although they have not been on the five-cent basis in Bridgeport long enough to give any definite idea how the plan is going to work out there, there is little to encourage the belief that the fare-cutting plan will produce under increased patronage the revenue which will give the company an adequate return on its investment. Norwich as the result of its first week under the reduced fare shows a loss in receipts of nearly \$700 over the previous week when a ten-cent fare was charged.

City officials of New Haven and Waterbury have a proposition for a five-cent fare provided the commission is unwilling to grant them a nickel fare and through some such reduction in the rates it is believed that trolley fares can be reduced with justice to both patrons and company. It is this method which was adopted in Lynn with success. There the cutting was done gradually and when it was shown that the reduced fare had resulted in increased patronage to the extent that the revenue warranted a further reduction it was made. The lion being to so adjust the fare that the company would not get a proper return for the service rendered and the patron would not be overcharged. Whether the drop to seven from ten cents would be the proper one is uncertain, but in reducing it would be better to make several downward cuts rather than to drop to the nickel, find it was inadequate and be obliged to raise it again.

A TASK FOR THE CONFERENCE.

If the report is true it is the purpose of President Harding and his advisers to endeavor to bring about the abolition of gas as a weapon of war. How successful the effort will be no one can tell, but certainly there should be a strong backing given to the accomplishment of such an end.

The use of gas was supposed to be against the rules of war, but it only required the violation of the rules on the part of one to bring about a general resort to its use. It was necessary to fight gas with gas and the result has been that such increased attention has been given to it that the whole method of warfare is bound to be changed. Poison gas has been perfected to the point where it is possible to manufacture it in great quantities and with it to threaten the destruction not only of opposing forces but to wipe out entire communities and cause an endless devastation, especially when combined with the attacks by airplane. What can be done by one can likewise be done by others and in the preparation for war under present conditions there is bound to be due attention given to the use of gas.

It can hardly be expected that any one nation will undertake to eliminate it without involving the others in the going to do likewise. However much they may be opposed to it and desire to abolish it it is certain to be relied upon as long as the others can be expected to employ it.

Thus it would appear that through the disarmament conference it ought to be possible to secure an agreement whereby gas could be ruled out. There is a demand that the submarines should go, but the plea of the weaker nations for protection through such vessels and the demand for them for coast defense indicate little prospect of that, but in connection with gas there is good and sufficient reason why each and every nation should desire to see it eliminated and by concerted action it can be.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man on the corner says: Walking is a great exercise but beware of the users of the highway.

Having arrived at Madeira it is to be expected that Charles and Zita will henceforth tend strictly to their knitting or needlework.

"Dixie won an Indian" says a headline. That of course is news, considering what a lot of those who opposed him in war thought a long time ago.

Officers of the navy do not want to see the naval holiday go into effect. They are thinking of themselves and their jobs rather than the taxpayers.

British steamship companies are doing their best to meet immigration restrictions in this country, a cause which it carefully followed will avoid much trouble for all.

A New York alderman is urging a device to prevent trucks from speeding by sailing the throttles. Many there are that will say Amen to that both with the idea of checking speed and noise.

Those junk dealers who buy in the battlefields to be scrapped, if they follow Henry Ford, ought to have some interesting propositions to offer to the Balkans or those other nations that never expect to be at peace.

Sixty per cent. of the government workers in the District of Columbia are inefficient and incompetent to perform their duties according to Mr. Dawes. More room for housecleaning and a chance to prevent waste.

The United States and Japan have launched powerful new warships at the same time. Sending them, as planned, to the scrap heap will be a waste of money but scrapping now will involve many millions less than a year from now or twenty years hence.

FROM LUCILLE'S DIARY

When I saw our neighbor, Mrs. Ridgewell, in a stunning Batik blouse, which she had made herself, I asked her to help me. But I found it a fussy and difficult job for an inexperienced person. After struggling with the hot wax on the Gorgelette crepe, under her supervision, I at last gave up in despair.

"Thank you," she replied. "As I have no maid, I'll be charmed to park Danny with you tomorrow afternoon."

While I thought it was inconsiderate of her to ask me to take care of her 3-year old son for four or five hours, of course I could not refuse, particularly as I was dreading of having her finish the Batik pattern on my blouse. She brought him to me yesterday, just as Tilly was going for her afternoon nap, and then I said I'd take him to see my little cousin, Elizabeth.

Little Elizabeth herself opened the door when we arrived, and I noticed a shade of disappointment pass over her face as she let us in. I asked for Betty.

"Oh, mother has gone out," said she. "But I can have the house for my club. Mother says she can trust us perfectly to be little ladies, and we are going to have an initiation this afternoon. Cousin Lucille."

"How very interesting and exciting," Elizabeth told me. "I suppose you don't really need me then? Molly is home, of course?"

"Oh, yes, Molly is going to serve the refreshments after the initiation," Elizabeth replied with dignity. "It's a real club, Cousin Lucille, with by-laws, refreshments and a president and everything."

"How very nice, dear. I hope your initiation will go off beautifully. I have to do an errand near here, dearie, and I'd like to leave Danny with you, just for a few minutes or so. Now be a good boy, Danny, and tell her you come too. Elizabeth for your club."

"Oh, thank you, Cousin Lucille!" said Elizabeth as I ran down the steps. I hurried down the street toward Genera

Famous Trials

JOHN RUSKIN.

An unusual incident in the life of the American painter Whistler was that of his suit for libel against John Ruskin, the English critic.

On Nov. 25, 1878, the plaintiff alleged that the defendant had said of him in a criticism on one of his pictures exhibited in the Grosvenor gallery entitled "A Nocturne in Black and Gold." The following is the objectionable passage which caused the suit:

"For Mr. Whistler's sake, no less than for the protection of the purchaser, Sir Coutts Lindsay ought not to have admitted works into the gallery in which the all-around quality of the artist's work is so manifestly defective. I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a cockney ask me to judge of a picture of paint in the public's face."

When cross examined by the attorney general, Whistler admitted that he had sent pictures to the Royal Academy which would have caused a picture to be believed that that was the experience of all artists. "The picture, 'Arrangement in Black and Gold,' is a night view of the fireworks. That is what I called it a picture. It was for sale, I also marked it at 200 guineas. It was a good price, very likely a stiffish price." The complainant also admitted he had completed the work in two days.

But it was, as Whistler said, "Not the 200 guineas for two days' work, but for the result of the study of a lifetime."

The attorney general then proposed bringing the picture into court, but this was refused. Instead, the jurists went to the Grosvenor gallery and viewed all the various works of the artist.

Various artists were brought into the court to testify as to whether or not the picture was or was not, as Ruskin had said, worth 200 guineas. The jury found the picture was worth 200 guineas. The plaintiff was awarded half the other. If a person believed to the modern school the picture was actually worth the discussed price, but if the witness was a believer in the old English masters, then Whistler was a faker imposing on the public.

Ruskin himself was far too ill to attend the court. The word "cockney" was then looked up. What was "cockney"? The attorney general had found that the word came from the old idea of the drunken jester, who wore a cap and bells with a cock's comb, and went about making jests for the amusement of his master and family. "Mr. Whistler," he said, "should not complain if the word were true, for most of his pictures were capital jokes and afforded much amusement to the public."

An artist, Mr. Frith, R. A., was then called. He said that the works by Whistler that had been produced in the court were works of art. They were certainly pretty and there was a beautiful arrangement of color. But so, indeed, a piece of silk had both these qualities, but it was not a work of art. He also testified that Ruskin was not a jester, but a serious man. The great favorite of Ruskin, Turner, had had one picture criticized. His "The Snowstorm" had been described as a "mass of soot and blackness and whitewash." This was one of Turner's latest works.

In summing up, Baron Huddleston said that it was for the jury to decide whether the criticism was bona fide or the result of personal malice.

The jury seriously retired, and being out for more than an hour they asked the learned judge for the meaning of the words "willful imposture." Once more retiring, they came back with the verdict for the plaintiff. The learned judge then solemnly gave judgment for the plaintiff—damages one guinea (half a cent) and without costs.

READ YOUR CHARACTER

By Digby Phillips, Copyrighted 1921

FINGERS OF DETAIL.

If you did not know anything about the science of character reading and had to rely solely upon instinct and untrained observation, there would only be one way in which you could decide whether or not a person was fond of detail, and good enough at it. Jobs to be entrusted with them. That would be by observing them at work and noticing the kind of work they turned out, as well as their customs and habits.

The science of character reading presents another method, far quicker and more convenient.

You just look at a person's fingers. If they're short you know that they belong to a person who has no natural aptitude for detail work. If they're long, slender and tapering, as described in a previous article, you'll know he's a dreamer.

But if they're long, but not tapering or slender, you know that you're looking at a person who had no matter what his or her work may happen to be, by force of circumstances, is capable of taking real delight in the handling of

Stories That Recall Others

Bobby's Comment.

A husband and wife were having a heated argument over a member of a club to which the husband belonged. The husband, of course, was of the opinion that the member was not guilty of the accusations made against him. The wife, bent on having the last word, retorted sarcastically:

"No, I don't suppose any one in that club could do wrong." Three-year-old Bobby, who apparently had been intent on the contents of a bowl of oatmeal, stopped long enough to get in a word when there was a lull in the argument. With downcast eyes he murmured:

"Poor fish."

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

THE YUKON

"The closing of the Yukon River to navigation because of ice, noted in a press dispatch late in October, serves the double purpose of bringing attention to the attention of stay-at-home Americans one of the greatest of their rivers, which of the majority is probably little more than a name, and of warning of the southward thrust of the icy fingers of winter which will soon grasp the shores and straits of the Great Lakes," says a bulletin from the D. C. headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"The Yukon, despite the general failure to recognize it as such, is one of the great rivers of the world," continues the bulletin. "It is over 2,300 miles long and is one of the longest and largest rivers flowing into Pacific waters in the western hemisphere, surpassing by a considerable margin its nearest competitors, the Columbia and the Colorado. Among all the rivers of North America the Yukon is surpassed in length only by the Mississippi system and the Mackenzie. It is longer than the St. Lawrence as well as all the other rivers except the Mississippi system which flow into the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic."

"Though the discharge of the Yukon has not been accurately measured it is its tremendous volume of water rather than its length that causes it to be ranked as a great river. It is of course far outdistanced by the vast Amazon, greatest of rivers, and the Congo, which probably ranks second. But the Yukon has been estimated to have three-fourths of the volume of discharge of the Mississippi and if this estimate be accurate the stream which it pours into the sea is probably among the half dozen greatest in the world."

"To Alaska, heretofore having no highway of steel into its interior, the Yukon has been indispensable. Because of the shallow bars at its mouth ocean steamers cannot enter the river but at the harbor of St. Michael, just north of the mouth, freight is transferred to shallow-draft steam wharves, river steamers which ascend the stream not only through the breadth of Alaska, but for several hundred miles into Canada."

"The Yukon, flowing through Alaska, roughly from east to west, divides the territory into northern and southern halves. Large areas along the banks of the river and its tributaries as well as at considerable distances from the stream can be reached only by freight boats. The principal objectives of the river steamers, however, are Dawson, on the Yukon about 80 miles in Canada and more than 1,000 miles from the mouth, Fairbanks, the 'metropolis' of interior Alaska, near the head of navigation on the Tanana, a tributary of the Yukon."

"The Yukon is an international river, rising nearly 500 miles within Canadian territory, and sweeping in great arcs to the north and east. Although the river is over 2,000 miles

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Lebanon Case.

Mr. Editor: Through your paper I wish the people to fully understand how others in Norwich feel about the inhuman treatment of a horse up in Lebanon.

If any one missed the article in Thursday's paper I'd like them to look it up or better still take a trip up to Lebanon to see for themselves how the animal must have suffered as the place where he was tied in the woods and left to starve to death. The poor horse must have died by inches. He was old, having given his best life to his master and never refused to do a single job for him. What is the idea of having laws and then not enforcing them?

My business calls me to many of our eastern cities and never do I remember a more abusive treatment being taken so lightly.

There is nothing too bad for that man and he should be made to feel how the poor animal suffered. Justice is what we want.

Write citizen in our case of New England does not feel that way? Truly yours, A. R. BRUNELL, Norwich, Nov. 18, 1921.

GLEANED FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES

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Telephone Extension—Telephone extensions and additions are being proposed at one spot. In London several new exchanges have already been completed. Others are nearing the final stage, and the county council is working. In the meantime the laying of underground lines all over the country is being pushed forward as fast as possible. Already some of the northern lines, connecting large towns, have been completed. In all over 400 miles of cables have to be laid and arranged so that the telephone system is to be safe from interruption by snowstorms and high winds. Already eight millions have been authorized to be raised by the devaluation of the pound, and the million is a suggested total for the whole programme. In the city it was found that it cost more than £2 a foot to lay 1,000 feet.

Cheaper Bread—C. H. Tomkins, of Glens Farm, one of the biggest farmers in Northamptonshire, has given his employees notice of a further reduction of 6s. a week, bringing their wages down to 35s. At the same time he has fixed them at 2s. a stone, and bread at 8d. for a 4lb. loaf.

With the Miners—A large number of Warwickshire miners have lately shown a disinclination to pay into their trade union. If there is a big defection the consequences will be serious for the union, because during the coal strike, food vouchers worth £25,000 were issued upon shopkeepers. A large portion of this sum is still owing by the men, including those who have broken away. The executives have given notice that those who do not pay their share of the debt will be summoned. Union men have also passed a resolution refusing to work with those who were employed during the strike, and calling upon the executive to make a stand against the non-union labor.

A big cut in the wages of Forest of Dean miners has been decided on by the miners' board. The pay will now be 7s. 5d. a day, as compared with 18s. 5d. at the beginning of the year. A drop of 10s. a ton is recorded in the price of household coal at Folkestone. The "coal war" announced for southern coal at Folkestone Harbor is fixed at 22 1/2s. a ton, against 23 1/2s. now being charged.—London Chronicle.

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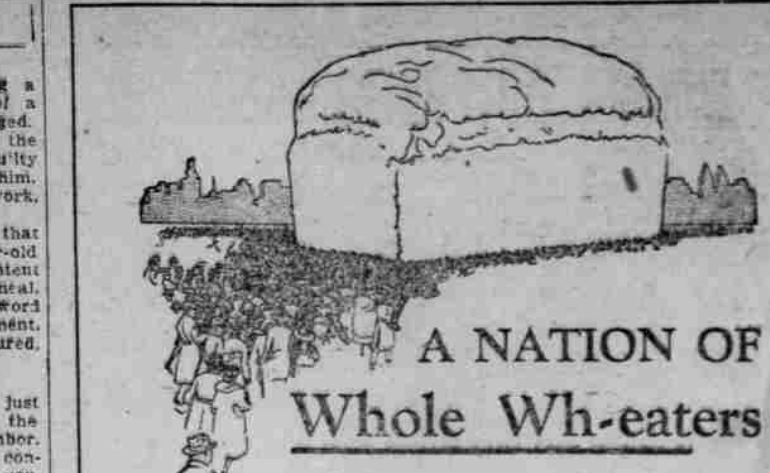
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A NATION OF Whole Wh-eaters

will be a nation of real bread-winners.

Bread—you eat it every day.

You depend upon it for nourishment, strength, health.

But you cheat yourself in great measure of all three unless you bake into your daily bread all the wonderful food-value of the whole wheat.

Whole wheat flour alone gives you 100% of the health and nourishment stored by Nature in the wheat grain—the vital mineral salts and vitamins.

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At Your Grocer's Recipes in Every Bag

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Millers and Bakers of Wheatworth Whole Wheat Products

long, one of its sources, a small lake is within twenty-five miles of the sea water to which it makes such a roundabout journey.

"The existence of such a large river as the Yukon in the far north was long unsuspected. A Russian lieutenant Zagoskin, entered its mouth by boat in 1842 and traversed it for several hundred miles. The Hudson Bay Company had discovered its headwaters in Canada; but the two bits of information were not placed together. The existence of the river as a stream of great magnitude and length first became really known through the daring and romantic project of installing land telegraph wires between America and Europe across Alaska, Behring Straits and the wastes of Siberia. Robert Kennelott, in connection with this enterprise, blazed the Yukon trail by descending the river in 1855. The first trading steamer ascended the stream in 1856. The Yukon really came into its own with the discovery of gold in the Klondike in 1896.

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The Secret of Good Health

Assist Nature back to normal action

Take

A Course In Gude's

Pepto-Mangan Makes

Blood Rich and Red

When blood gets thin and watery, clogged with waste matter, as it does when over-exertion and straining cause exhaustion, there is a drag on the system. The bow becomes feeble because there are not enough red blood cells carrying oxygen to all parts of the body. The power of endurance is low and the slightest disturbance ruf-fles the nerves. Everything and everybody is trying. Nothing seems to be right. Everything and everybody is really right, but the trouble is with weak blood.

One of the things people who take Pepto-Mangan do—after a short course, three times a day, steadily taking the liquid or the tablets—is the certain, if gradual, return to normal. Sleep refreshes and food